

Table 3. Consensus Criteria for DLB

1. Central feature (essential for a diagnosis of possible or probable DLB)
Dementia defined as progressive cognitive decline of sufficient magnitude to interfere with normal social or occupational function; prominent or persistent memory impairment may not necessarily occur in the early stages but is usually evident with progression; deficits on tests of attention, executive function, and visuospatial ability may be especially prominent
2. Core features (two core features are sufficient for a diagnosis of probable DLB, one for possible DLB)
Fluctuating cognition with pronounced variations in attention and alertness
Recurrent visual hallucinations that are typically well formed and detailed
Spontaneous features of parkinsonism
3. Suggestive features (one or more of these in the presence of one or more core features is sufficient for a diagnosis of probable DLB; in the absence of any core features, one or more suggestive features is sufficient for a diagnosis of possible DLB; probable DLB should not be diagnosed on the basis of suggestive features alone)
REM sleep behavior disorder
Severe neuroleptic sensitivity
Low dopamine transporter uptake in basal ganglia demonstrated by SPECT or PET imaging
4. Supportive features (commonly present but proven to have diagnostic specificity)
Repeated falls and syncope
Transient, unexplained loss of consciousness
Severe autonomic dysfunction
Hallucinations in other modalities
Systematized delusions
Depression
Relative preservation of mesial temporal lobe structures on computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging
Reduced occipital activity on SPECT/PET
Low uptake MIBG myocardial scintigraphy
Prominent slow wave activity on EEG with temporal lobe transient sharp waves

(Courtesy of Weisman D and McKeith I. Dementia with Lewy Bodies. Semin Neurol 2007; 27:42-47)